

HUGHES LAUDS UNITED STATES' FOREIGN POLICY

Denies That Government Is Negotiating Concessions for American Citizens

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24 (AP)—Speaking before an audience which crowded the Lyric Theater to the doors, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, last night made a vigorous defense of the Coolidge administration's foreign policy in reply to criticisms of his department by Democratic and Independent presidential candidates.

"Asserting that the third party had charged the Government with making 'secret commitments,' Mr. Hughes declared 'the contrary is readily shown by our withdrawal from Santo Domingo, and our constant endeavors as illustrated by the conference held in Washington of the Central American republics to promote their peace and stability.'"

He denied that this Government is negotiating concessions for American citizens, adding that the force of American arms is never pledged for the fulfillment of foreign loan agreements. The relations of the United States with the Latin-American republics, he said, "have never been on so good a footing as today."

"Attacking the Democratic Party for 'belittling the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments,' Mr. Hughes declared that John W. Davis 'is compelled to deprecate his own depreciation of this work,' which Mr. Hughes said the republics and the Latin-American nations had acclaimed in the Senate with the highest praise."

"Under the Washington agreement," he declared, Great Britain for the first time accepted a definite naval equality with another power.

"Asserting that it is constantly apparent that the center of attack of our opponents, with respect to foreign relations, is that 'the Government has not done its duty,' Mr. Hughes said the League is not an issue in this campaign."

"His recommendation to President Harding with regard to the Permanent Court of International Justice," the Secretary said, is well known; President Coolidge has stated his position unequivocally, and it has been endorsed by the Republican platform.

"Mr. Hughes particularly emphasized the world influence for peace retained by the United States by reason of its independence of the League of Nations, an influence, which he said otherwise would be lost, and referred to the Government's participation in the work of obtaining restrictions in narcotic traffic and other efforts."

"Concluding with an assertion of his belief that 'the outlook is for permanent times at home,' Mr. Hughes said that 'every uncertainty that now exists can be removed by the election of President Coolidge.'"

FEDERAL CONTROL OF ROADS OPPOSED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Government ownership of railways and other public utilities, with Frederick H. Becker, president of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, leading the discussion, was the principal subject before the concluding sessions today of the mid-year meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"All experience," Mr. Becker asserted in his prepared address, "point to the inevitable conclusion that public ownership and operation (of railways) spell higher operating charges, superfluous employees with a consequent tendency to inadequate work on the part of each, insufficient maintenance, improvement and extensions, and generally inferior service to the public."

He reviewed the history of government ownership of utilities in Europe and in the United States and Canada and cited political and economic disadvantages he said would result from the taking over of the carriers in the United States, with a loss, in addition, of about \$600,000,000 a year in taxes.

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President Coolidge Outlines National Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

tion would give our support to a tribunal before which we could never be brought without our consent, but to which international agreements could be voluntarily submitted.

Debt and War

We stand committed to the policy of international conferences, as specific occasions arise, to consider definitely stated international problems, to provide further limitation of armaments, and to propose plans for the codification of international law. But this Government is opposed to the discussion in any international body of conference of questions which concern our purely domestic affairs. Personally, I view with favor the attempt to devise constitutional covenants which would look to the outlawing of aggressive war. We are opposed to the cancellation of the debts due to us from the result of the European war. We are opposed to seek further liquidation.

No other sound and practical policy has been presented. In its pursuit we have maintained our ancient traditions; we have secured peace; we have limited naval armaments; we have provided a plan and furnished finance for a European settlement; and we propose to continue our efforts to promote international justice under international law, through international conferences, advancing towards the goal of outlawing aggressive war. We have been willing to assume the responsibility of leading the Nation and the world in this direction, without first seeking through a costly, futile and unconstitutional referendum to find out whether it would be popular. The Government is willing to assume the responsibility of leading the Nation and the world in this direction, without first seeking through a costly, futile and unconstitutional referendum to find out whether it would be popular.

The prosperity of the people is intimately bound up with the financial policy of the Government. To any nation, the practice of public economy and insistence upon its rigid and drastic enforcement is a prime necessity of the people of the United States. In fact, the necessity is world-wide. That nation which demonstrates that it has sufficient self-control to adopt this course will immediately become the leader in the financial world. That leader-ship is really within American grasp. But to secure it requires prompt action and constant vigilance.

High Government Costs Recent compilations disclose that the present yearly cost of national and local governments has reached the staggering sum of over \$10,000,000,000. The national Government pays out one-third, the local governments two-thirds, of this amount. This is about the sum that all the American farmers receive for all their output for a year. It is \$3 per cent of all wages and salaries of industrial plants in the census of manufactures.

The present policy of the Government has been to pay off the national debt and reduce the national expenditures. Since June 30, 1923, the national Government has reduced its yearly expenditures about \$2,000,000,000. It has paid off about \$2,700,000,000 of its debt. In 1924 it was under \$30, and by 1926 it should be under \$27. That means that so far as the national Government is concerned the burden of taxes has been cut in two.

A policy of economy has as its sole object the benefit of all the people. Just prior to elections a great deal of talk is made about the taxes of the poor and the rich. It can fairly be said that the national Government does not tax the earnings of the poor. Family earnings of \$2500 are entirely exempt, and on

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\$5000 they would pay but \$47.50. The claim can scarcely be made that the poor are 'obliged to pay direct taxes to the national Government.' All talk then about taking direct taxes off the rich and leaving them on the poor is simply misleading. But every student is well aware that the public in general, which is mostly made up of people of moderate means, do and must indirectly pay the expenses of the Government.

The great corporations, the banks, the railroads—all the great incomes—do and must collect their money from the people. All our food, clothing, shelter and fuel pays a tax to the Government and the people who bear the wages of the Nation do and must pay these taxes when they buy these necessities.

A very material part of our revenue comes from the tariff, which is now running at the rate of about \$500,000,000 per year. This is notwithstanding the fact that we have the lowest tariff which the Republican Party has enacted since 1890, and that it is even lower than the Democratic tariff of 1894. Nearly 57 per cent of our imports are on the free list, while the average duty on all imports is less than 15 per cent.

Without such protection many of these farm products would be destroyed by foreign competition. When we turn to our industrial life, we find that the wages both in rate and buying power of the American worker are more than twice that of the best paid foreign labor. Compared to 1913, the advance in the wages of union labor is 98 per cent, while in the ordinary living costs it is only about 69 per cent. American industry cannot exist. American wages cannot be paid, the loss caused by the world-wide depression which always follows war, they are now on a fairly profitable basis. It would be natural to suppose that every well wisher of the country would be anxious to maintain the present established order of things, which has given to the people of America a position superior to that ever before held by any people on earth. But in spite of the extraordinary results which have been accomplished, there is not only a large amount of criticism, but proposals to make at least two of the most revolutionary changes.

It has always been the theory of our institutions that the people should own the Government and not that the Government should own the people. Under this policy of peace economy, reduction of taxes and protection, the business of the country has very generally revived and brought us into an era of more than average prosperity. Agriculture, however, not only suffers from the loss of wheat, corn and animal products are now at a much more encouraging level, nevertheless the farmer has not been able to restore in one season the losses he has encountered in the four preceding seasons. Agriculture must be placed on a permanently profitable basis where it can enjoy economic equality with other industries.

Much discussion has been made regarding the Government policy of deflation. There has been much talk of a policy of expansion. It is impossible to escape the conclusion that the general economic condition of the country is good. While business and agriculture have not fully recovered from the loss caused by the world-wide depression which always follows war, they are now on a fairly profitable basis. It would be natural to suppose that every well wisher of the country would be anxious to maintain the present established order of things, which has given to the people of America a position superior to that ever before held by any people on earth. But in spite of the extraordinary results which have been accomplished, there is not only a large amount of criticism, but proposals to make at least two of the most revolutionary changes.

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bate whether raising discount rates by the Federal Reserve Board up to 7 per cent was the reason for the collapse of the national Government. I do not wish to consider that question. But I should like to have it made plain that this action took place before this Administration came into power, and whatever damage there was had already been done. It has been the policy of the present Administration constantly to favor the reduction of discount rates. This has been done, until they now range from 1 per cent to 4 1/2 per cent. This Administration has constantly sought to prevent further deflation by advancing all kinds of business in order to restore prices of agricultural products, to a point where they would show a fair profit.

An Economic Question The general business depression had reached its lowest depths in the spring of 1921, and since that time there has been a gradual recovery which has now spread to agricultural products. If a mistake was made in the policy of the Administration, it is not a political question. It is an economic question. It is not a question of those who live on the farms, but of the people of this country. I have withheld the calling of an agricultural conference because of what they desire in the farm organizations and the best method of a substantial agreement among the farm organizations themselves of what they desire in the way of Government action. I therefore propose to call such conference, to consist of some of the leaders in the farm organizations and some of the prominent representatives of farm organizations and some of the prominent representatives of farm organizations and some of the prominent representatives of farm organizations.

Another principle in which the American people have always strongly believed, and which they have stoutly maintained, is a judicial as against a political determination of causes, when our Constitution was adopted it established the Supreme Court of the United States to be the very citadel of justice. Its members are appointed for life in order that they may be devoted entirely to the administration of justice according to law, and as independent and impartial as it is possible for men to be. One of our chief duties is to protect the rights of the individual. Our Government is anything but a government of fear. It is limited. It has only those powers which are conferred upon them by the Constitution.

That Constitution distinctly declares that the President and the Congress are prohibited from doing certain things, the central thought of which is that no one shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. There is nothing against unbridled searches and seizures, in order that the people may be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, also against making any law respecting an establishment of religion or abridging the freedom of speech or

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people. This policy could not be maintained unless the people continue to own and control their own property. The most important property of the country is transportation and water power. It is not only very large in amount, but is of the greatest strategic value. It could be used in such a way as to assume virtual control of all other business of any importance. It is proposed that these properties should be brought under public ownership.

Responsible public commissions have valued these at about \$15,000,000,000. Such a cost would more than double all our public debts, any deficit in earnings would have to be made up out of taxes. We did that during the war at a cost of \$1,000,000,000. With the Government in possession of such a great engine with 2,750,000 of employees, spending \$9,000,000,000 or \$10,000,000,000 each, what chance would the rest of the people of this country have? It would appear to be perfectly obvious that if these properties were taken off the tax list, the public ownership, the other property of the Nation must pay their yearly tax of some \$600,000,000. In the thinly settled agricultural regions this would make an increase of 30 or 40 per cent on local taxation. It would give our agriculture, by efficiency of service, by rate of wages paid, we have everything to lose and nothing to gain by public ownership. It would be a most serious undertaking, both to the welfare of business and the independence of the people.

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New Books—Music—Art—Theaters—Motion Pictures

Book Reviews in Brief

Distressing Dialogues, by Nancy Boyd. (New York: Harper & Brothers, \$3.) Moments of distress, caught by the eye of a humorist and translated into "ridiculous little sketches," provide the subject matter of "Nancy Boyd's" recent volume. Edna St. Vincent Millay, in a brief preface, recommends the author's work as a source of "never-failing interest and delight," but modestly refrains from explaining why. The writer's favorite pastime is to poke fun at the common weaknesses of human nature. "The Greek Dances" is a travesty on the current fashion of dancing in the supposed mode of the Greeks of antiquity. At the conclusion she says: "What Greece would have been without her Chrysis it is impossible to conjecture." There are many pages where the humor is broad and even forced. The jacket of the book informs the reader that it is intended for those who "intentionally reject the facts as it is about the pleasant thing as a command for reviewers to take their points. And it is none the less so, when the person whom he releases from his tutelage is an American; for after all, Mr. Boyd manages to make art out of young persons of other nationalities besides the Russian.

As for the compulsion to the musical representatives of the press in the matter, that arises not so much from the appearance of an Auer graduate in the role of performer, as from the presence of the great professor himself in the character of listener. For pupil on the platform means, every time, master in the audience.

Mrs. Ruth Breton, an aspirant who has been in the days of her sojourn as a refugee in New York, gave a recital, the golden playing of the piano, at the Ziegler Hall this afternoon; and sure enough, she was there, in a box on the left side of the house, to hear her. Is the position which Mr. Auer seems to prefer in this hall the most advantageous one for an auditor who wishes to get every detail of tone and action? In the case of a violin recital it must be. But Miss Breton made everything clear to everybody. Sonority, intonation, phrasing and rhythm were all admirably joined, at least in the short pieces in the closing part of the program, which included "Hills," by Burleigh; "Agite," by Debussy; "La plus que lente," by Debussy; and "Scene from the Gardas," by Hubay. W. F. F.

Helen and Others, by Marina Wister. (New York: The Macmillan Company, \$2.) Is the first volume of verse by the daughter of Owen Wister, the American novelist. Miss Wister draws inspiration not only from Greek legend and from nature, but also from theater and concert halls of today. "Vera Fokina," "Joseph Schickel," "John and Lionel Barrymore," and many other famous names are mentioned in the poem. One finds on reading that Miss Wister expresses neither surprising nor very penetrating impressions of these artists, but that she compares them fully and with appreciation for words. Although her lines do not sing, they have emphasis, often due, it is true, to conscious inversion and to phrases born of hyperbole. Her quality is revealed in the portrait of Yevgeny Kachalov of the Moscow Art Theater: "No has the quiet of eternal things; That broad apart, and have not a voice. To stir inexplicably tears deep-lying. His quiet has the alchemy to hush With poignant beauty things most bleak and warm. And known to weariness as twilight comes. To touch the clouds with purple mystery. With gentle fingers, pale and stubborn hearts and brains. He molds his words as a stubborn heart and brain. With wifely fervor, as a mist. He blurs hard eyes, and shy imagination Under his touch, grows like a golden tree. And afterwards, the nameless gift is his To hush most mournful memory with a laugh. Like old, and starting houses in the dark.

Vagant Verses and Random Rhymes, by Judson Keith Denney. (Boston: Four Seas Company, \$1.25.) Are offered, with the hope that the public will not heed 'em, by a banker of Dubuque, Ia., who also writes novels and short stories. His sister, Kate Keith, who lives in Dubuque, Ia., is said to be a successful novelist. With so much humor and good will as these personal, occasional, amateur verses offered, that is a critical feather duster over them, nothing is possible but to draw satisfaction from one more banker turning from figures to numbers.

Coasting Down East, by Ethel Hueston and Edward C. Caswell. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., \$3.50.) A novelist and an artist collaborating on a book of travel is a good combination, especially when they are traveling with a small group. "Coasting Down East" is such a book, the diary of a motor trip along the coast from Kittery to Calais. In this case the artist comes off with most of the honors. The book contains 26 full-page illustrations by Mr. Caswell and a number of small ones that dot the margins here and there. In these sketches Mr. Caswell has caught the simple and rugged character of New England as Mrs. Hueston in her writing has not. She has approached her subject too much from the viewpoint of what New England should

be from her pre-conceived ideas; she is a bit patronizing toward Maine at times. This does not always make for pleasant reading, in spite of the really interesting spots in which she tells colorful anecdotes of the fishing towns and the salt-water cities.

The Story of the Auer, by Alfred Nilson. May well form a chapter in a book some day to be written called "Round the World in a Junk." Mr. Nilson was a member of the crew of the junk which, commanded by Capt. George Ward, with his Chinese wife as mate and his son as cabin boy, sailed from Shanghai in May, 1922, and despite typhoons reached Victoria after 87 days. Mr. Nilson's adventures on the 63-foot vessel began when it cleared San Pedro for the West and way points the next autumn. The captain's plan was to go through the Panama Canal, and so they did, but not until they had been blown down to Colombia. In the blue down-blow, more adventures awaited the junk, and the crew's progress to Key West. Mr. Nilson tells them all with more than a sailor's skill. His yarn is well worth the spinning.

Another Pupil of Auer Makes Debut in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—When Leopold Auer, the violin pedagogue, puts a new player before the public, it is about the same thing as a command for reviewers to take their points. And it is none the less so, when the person whom he releases from his tutelage is an American; for after all, Mr. Auer manages to make art out of young persons of other nationalities besides the Russian.

As for the compulsion to the musical representatives of the press in the matter, that arises not so much from the appearance of an Auer graduate in the role of performer, as from the presence of the great professor himself in the character of listener. For pupil on the platform means, every time, master in the audience.

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Symphony Season Opens, Opera Ends, in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13 (Special Correspondence).—The opening concert of the sixth season of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra (Oct. 10, 11) was brilliant. Brahms' First Symphony had a reading that was clear and showed great depths of understanding. The lovely Andante, folk song in character, was played with great tenderness. The flute and oboe passages were especially appealing. Tremendous vigor marked the closing movement. Strauss' tone poem "Death and Transfiguration" became even more beautiful at this hearing. A novelty was introduced in Ravel's "La Valse." The Los Angeles Grand Opera Association has just completed its series of performances, which has made musical history for Los Angeles, and which has proved that opera can be produced with management, chorus and orchestra assembled locally, and with Metropolitan and Chicago Opera Company stars in the leading roles, and be a success artistically and financially. The season closed with a brilliant performance of "La Traviata," with Claudia Muzio and Tito Schipa in the stellar roles. A capacity audience made Philharmonic Auditorium vibrate with applause.

Honors of the season are almost equally divided among Beniamino Gigli, Tito Schipa, and Claudia Muzio. These three have endeared themselves to Los Angeles audiences, Schipa was especially fine as Le

COCKLESHELL OF THE ANTARCTIC



The Kathleen, in which, refitted as a sailing boat, Rockwell Kent made the trip described in "Voyaging Southward From the Strait of Magellan" (Putnam)

Chevalier Des Grieux in "Mandala," and Alfredo in "La Traviata." Gigli and Claudia Muzio gave a great favorite, and Claudia Muzio gave the best interpretation of Violetta in "La Traviata" ever heard here. Her voice, of great dramatic quality, was remarkably flexible. Her acting at all times was excellent. De Luca proved a splendid baritone and a sterling actor whose sense of humor fairly bubbled in "L'Amico Fritz" and "Gianni Schicchi." Sabatini, a light coloratura, gave a pleasing if not brilliant performance. The chorus was particularly good. Attack and ensemble showed excellent training under Beyan. G. R.

Tony Sarg's Marionettes in "Treasure Island"

Ooooo! Pirates! Marionettes! And an evening at Stielert Hall, Boston. 'Tis a breath-taking combination, like finding the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow, or like being at Nantucket and meeting a man who knew Tony Sarg. It's thrilling, that's what it is. And it's also a melodrama in eight exciting scenes by the puppets and one happy sigh by the audience that two hours should pass as joyfully and as swiftly as two minutes. Of course, it is too realistically exciting for the very wee ones to watch, but the big children loved it. When one dignified lady screamed because the mutineers almost discovered an absurdly small and naive Jim Hawkins in the apple barrel, we felt this to be reward enough for the patience and effort necessitated by this miniature and elaborate production of "Treasure Island."

Putting ecstasy aside for common sense, we believe that last night's performance was as fine as anything we have seen done by Tony Sarg's marionettes, who are in this case managed by Charles E. Seale. "Rose and the Ring" and "Don Quixote," for instance, are painstakingly wrought; but there we have, with no thought of derogation, the land of make-believe portrayed with a touch of reality which, while it charms, does not convince. With "Treasure Island," however, we see the puppeteers striving for the effect of a reality to which plays for mere entertainment do not pretend to attain, the reality of an acting which is art because it accurately portrays the experiences of life.

That the endeavor was successful

was proved by the intensity with which the audience followed the story through many beautiful scenes from the hatching of the plot at the Ben-Bow Inn to its culmination in the cave of the quantity bewitched Ben Gunn. Naturally both watchers and actors were one from the start, for surely the book itself is an integral part of one's childhood; and it being played by the marionettes brought back all the delightful tension of actually expecting, with Billy Bones, to see those faces in the fog and then stoutly affirming, with a palpitating Jim, that there wasn't anyone there at all.

The Potboilers, Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 4, 1924 (Special Correspondence).—Unique among the group of aspiring little theaters of Southern California is the Potboiler Art Center of Los Angeles. Its head and shoulders, as well as an inspiration, is Sigurd Russell. All day he teaches French in the Los Angeles High School; but at 4 p. m. he betakes himself to the abandoned fire station that has been made over by the Potboilers for their headquarters, dons smock and tam to devote the rest of the time until midnight to the society's activities. In addition to the dramatic department, the Potboilers maintain an art gallery, where local painters of the newer school exhibit their canvases. Attached to it is an artists' employment agency and a swap bureau where paintings may be exchanged for professional services or other everyday requirements.

The drama section has just made a successful production of "The Actors in Search of an Author," by Pirandello.

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London Stage Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London, Oct. 14

FOR this year's annual performance in aid of King George's Pension Fund for Actors, "The Ware Case" will be revived at Wyndham's Theatre. Sir Gerald du Maurier and Marie Lohr will play their original parts, and Fisher White will also be in the cast.

Marie Lohr having abandoned her intention of appearing in "Madame Sans Gêne," this Sardou drama will now be revived by Marie Tempest. It is significant of theatrical conditions in the provinces that the Royal at Scarborough has just succumbed to the struggle for existence, and closed its doors after keeping them open since 1735. Its boards have been trodden by Mrs. Siddons, Charles Mathews, Toole and Irving.

Thomas Hardy has given permission for the Dorchester Players to produce in October his own dramatic version of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles."

The American comedy, "The Show-Off," is to be acted in London at the Queen's Theatre shortly by an all-American company, under the joint direction of Lee Shubert and Alfred Butt. The production involves the transfer of "The Claimant" to another theater.

A second American play destined for early production in London is William Anthony McGuire's three-act farce, "Six-Cylinder Love," with Edna Best as leading lady.

The dramatic circle of the Lyceum Club, one of the biggest of the women's clubs in London, are producing three short plays, written by Lady Oldfield, Florence Bates and Stirling Boyd.

The next production of the Repertory Players is to be a Scottish drama, "It Happened in Ardara," by Allen Macbeth and Ann Stevenson. This society has now submitted plays from Lancashire, Yorkshire and Wales.

Brooklyn Museum Lectures

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Brooklyn Museum announces that its annual fall course of public lectures will begin on Nov. 1 with a talk on Michelangelo by Herbert R. Cross. The Saturday series will run through Dec. 20 and will include such subjects as "Serbian Art and the Sculptor Mestrovic," "Benard and Other French Mural Painters," and "An Amateur in the Levant." The course in art history for teachers of elementary schools will be conducted

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Art in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16 (Special Correspondence).—According to the usual custom of the Los Angeles Museum and pending the completion of the new art gallery now under construction which shall house the William Preston Harrison Collection of Contemporary Paintings, the directors held the usual exhibition of paintings acquired by Mr. Harrison during the past year, in the Fine Arts Gallery. The 14 canvases indicate how carefully Mr. Harrison is choosing the examples of contemporary art to show variety of subject, handling and the general versatility of the artists.

Another interesting group shown at the same time was the exhibition of impressionistic paintings by western artists assembled by H. C. Clapp of the Oakland Art Gallery. The 47 paintings presented the work of Benjamin Brown, J. Vinnerstrom, H. C. Clapp, William G. Seldin, G. H. Maurice, Logan Harrison, Puthoff, Joseph Raphael, Guy Rose, F. G. Rothman, Donna Schrier, Roscoe Shrader, Louis Siegler, William Watts, Edouard Vyskal, Dorothy Anderson.

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"David Copperfield," a Danish Picture

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LONDON, Oct. 7.—Here, at long last, is our great good friend Charles Dickens acceptably translated into the international speech of the screen. And what nation has put "David Copperfield" into such pictures that we are content? England, where David and Dickens lived? Not at all. This fine film has unraveled itself from Denmark.

There are three great reasons for its success. First of all the scenario has assembled his matter and remodeled it into picture form wonderfully well. Dimensions must differ between novel and scenario, but proportions must be the same if one is to translate the other. This has been done in "David Copperfield"; it has been done in Seaton's "Selma Lagerlof" pictures.

Secondly, the acting is so good I cannot even pick the best passages. "There is Mr. Micawber. There is Betsey Trotwood." I heard myself whispering happily as I watched along. "The actor who does 'Dick' is particularly skilled. The little David, with his beautiful and expressive pantomime and his grave face, is finer than the big David, with his common-sense, with dignity and restraint, and intelligence, too. But above all with respect for Dickens. A. W. Sandberg is the producer of this good work. V. P.

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AMUSEMENTS

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16 (Special Correspondence).—According to the usual custom of the Los Angeles Museum and pending the completion of the new art gallery now under construction which shall house the William Preston Harrison Collection of Contemporary Paintings, the directors held the usual exhibition of paintings acquired by Mr. Harrison during the past year, in the Fine Arts Gallery. The 14 canvases indicate how carefully Mr. Harrison is choosing the examples of contemporary art to show variety of subject, handling and the general versatility of the artists.

Another interesting group shown at the same time was the exhibition of impressionistic paintings by western artists assembled by H. C. Clapp of the Oakland Art Gallery. The 47 paintings presented the work of Benjamin Brown, J. Vinnerstrom, H. C. Clapp, William G.

Quakers Travel Undisturbed in West China, Despite War

Adventures of Little Band Surrounded by Soldiers and Robbers in Sze-chuen

A LITTLE company of Chinese and Europeans left the city of Tung-chang in Sze-chuen, the rich province of West China, early one morning for Cheng-tu, General Hsiang, the champion of "Sze-chuen for the Chinese," and the feeble Peking Government had recently made Tung-chang his headquarters. He was beset by enemies on three sides, perhaps four, and was like a stag at bay. He called in his soldiers from outlying places and hence came the trouble on that same morning that the little company of Chinese and Europeans set out. In a land where the soldier is "Lao Da," the oldest brother, and the brigand "Loa Es," the second in the family, and where often enough in these days it is hard to tell the one from the other, they travel the Quakers of West China. It was a party of these who had set forth as representatives of their congregations to attend their yearly meeting.

The distance to Cheng-tu is about 100 miles, but three days was the shortest period in which the journey could be finished. The roads had long been infested by robbers but they were less thought of than the soldiers.

After the soldiers, nothing hundreds of soldiers came past in the morning on the road to Tung-chuan in answer to the call of General Hsiang, wherefore it was with little surprise that the Quakers heard the cry, "nothing to eat" when they entered the little town where they had hoped for dinner. The soldiers had absolutely cleaned out the place.

That evening in an inn, saw the little group in dismay. The road ahead was completely blocked by soldiers. Fighting was going on, travelers who had come that way reported. Said some, "Let us give it up, and go home." Said others, "But what of our annual meeting at Cheng-tu?"

The debate was adjourned that night. Very early the next morning one of the party, carried by two men in a chair, went by night to a city six miles away where he interviewed a military commander. Courteously this officer gave what information he could.

"The one route," he assured the questioner, "is quite impassable, for actual fighting is going on there. On the other, a longer route, there is no fighting, but the robbers in the hills are very strong and numerous."

So the messenger hastened back to his waiting friends, and reported to an adjourned council. The deliberations, begun with prayer like those of greater legislatures, were not greatly prolonged. The decision was to proceed by the brigand-infested route, hoping that they would be lenient with those who had not many goods to lose.

China may be said to be divided into many small kingdoms, largely independent of one another. This the travelers learned, about noon this

day, when they crossed a frontier and entered the domain of a bandit state. But the way was with no more unpleasantness than the previous one, when the "monarch" was Hsiung Ke-wu.

The Mountain Inn

When they reached a certain small village among the hills, a delegation had to go to interview a local magistrate who was in league with the bandits and apply for his protection during the next days' journey. Several calls and return calls were necessary. Meanwhile the night was passed at the inn. There, as in all inns in mountain villages throughout China, there were cramped quarters, dirt, many interstices where wind could blow into the rooms, and apertures where prying eyes could peep in. A babel of voices, dim chimneyless lamps, all-pervading smoke, strong odors and so many boxes and sedan chairs that little space remained for the travelers themselves.

In one of the towns passed through on that day one-third of the houses were charred ruins. And why? Because it was suspected that someone in that town had given information about the brigands, and so revenge was taken on the inhabitants.

Further on, in crowded markets,

a great desire for literature manifested itself, and Christian Sheet Calendars were sold rapidly for 20 cash each (one-fifth of an English penny). The seller was surrounded at times by a crowd eager to buy for a calendar is a prime necessity to a Chinese. Without it, he does not know from year to year how many days each month will contain (for they vary), nor how many months there are in the coming year, whether 12 or 13.

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BEAM STATION WILL BE BUILT BY AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth Expects to Communicate With Canada and England

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Sept. 28.—The Commonwealth Government has decided to erect a beam wireless station in Australia, probably near Melbourne, capable of communicating with similar stations to be built in England and Canada. It is expected that the new station will be in operation within nine months.

In explaining the reason for Australia's backwardness in the radio world, S. M. Bruce, the Prime Minister, said that in March, 1923, an agreement was made with Amalgamated Wireless (Australia), Ltd. This agreement provided for the erection of high power reciprocal stations in Australia and England. In addition the Australian station was to be capable of communicating with a high-powered station in Canada.

Guarantee Demanded

When that agreement was made anything approaching 10,000 or 12,000 miles communication by wireless was not an accomplished fact. Therefore the Government insisted on a guarantee to safeguard Australia. In Sept. 1923 Amalgamated Wireless accepted the tender of the Marconi Company for the erection of a station with 20 masts 800 feet high at a cost of approximately £480,000. Under the tender there was an obligation to provide reciprocal stations in Canada and Great Britain.

It was not then known that it was necessary to obtain a license in Great Britain, but subsequently it was found that the British Government was not prepared to issue a license to any private company to erect a station in Great Britain. Protracted negotiations followed between the British and Australian governments. However, there was an ancient feud between the British Government and the Marconi Company which made an agreement practically impossible.

Then came Marconi's announcement of the discovery of the beam system. This changed the whole position. There were difficulties, such as for instance the fact that the beam system could only be operated for seven hours a day, and that it was directional and could therefore not be used for defense radiocasting purposes.

Beam Station Advised

The British Government advised Australia to erect a beam station, but

also to carry on with the proposal to erect a high-powered station. The Commonwealth Government, however, decided to confine itself to the beam system, chiefly for the reason that there was such rapid development in wireless that it was quite possible an expensive high-powered station might be obsolete by the time it was completed.

The agreement for the erection of a beam station provides for a minimum service of 50 words a minute both ways for seven hours a day, 300 days a year. Since it was signed Marconi has announced that he is getting better results with the beam system during daylight hours. To a very large extent the Australian authorities who advised the Commonwealth Government are banking on Marconi. They believe that the beam system, properly developed, will help Australia to improve its position in the radio world so that instead of being one of the least progressive of the nations it will become one of the most advanced.

RESISTANCE OF PLATE GAUGED

Impedance, Measured in Ohms, Is Illustrated by Charted Curves

By The Associated Press

Paris, Oct. 24.

THE SOS messages picked up Tuesday night by Parisian radio fans new proof to have been part of a play which was being radiocast in rehearsal from a French wireless station.

The name of the ship was given in the play as the Ville de St. Martin, and the position where she was supposed to be sinking was purposely placed in the middle of the Sahara Desert to prevent the distress calls from being taken seriously. Nevertheless, many radio fans telephoned the authorities, asking that something be done to help the ship.

Questions Box

216. I have a bookup of a two-tube reflex published in the Monitor June 2, and I should like to know the size wire to make the New Zealand station hear me, though I have been reported as "very loud" in both New Zealand and Australia for the last 18 months. Last season to "work" the Macmillan ship—WNP—at the Pole, was the great ambition of hundreds of amateurs. Australasia and Europe are now the goals set. Signals from my station are reported from France, Holland, England and Italy. Once I heard FRAB at Nice, France. The difficulty in carrying the great space between Europe and the Pacific coast seems to lie only in the fact that such low power inputs are permitted to amateurs of other lands.

Where was the United States rigidly held to certain prescribed wavelengths—for various classes of stations and allowed a good deal of freedom in the matter of power—almost all foreign governments restrict power input severely but are more lax as to wavelengths used—a direct reversal of procedure here, and one that has tended to center the foreign operators' interests on reception, feeling—as they do—that they are allowed so little power that there is no great hope of covering any vast distances.

As CW, RAC and ICW become more known—and as the possibilities of effective work on the lower wavelengths become more familiarly known, it will be realized that waves from 150 meters to 80 are adequate. With the opening to amateurs of so many new wave bands, by the Department of Commerce, a field of entrancing interest lies ahead of every earnest radio worker, this autumn and winter.

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201A Tube

Plate resistance—55,000 ohms

Figure 1

201A Tube

Plate resistance—55,000 ohms

Figure 2

W. D. 11 Tube

Plate resistance—55,000 ohms

Figure 3

W. D. 11 Tube

Plate resistance—55,000 ohms

Figure 4

W. D. 11 Tube

Plate resistance—55,000 ohms

Figure 5

W. D. 11 Tube

Plate resistance—55,000 ohms

Figure 6

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Plate resistance—55,000 ohms

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Plate resistance—55,000 ohms

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Plate resistance—55,000 ohms

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Plate resistance—55,000 ohms

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W. D. 11 Tube

Plate resistance—55,000 ohms

Figure 11

W. D. 11 Tube

Plate resistance—55,000 ohms

Figure 12

W. D. 11 Tube

Plate resistance—55,000 ohms

Figure 13

W. D. 11 Tube

Plate resistance—55,000 ohms

Figure 14

W. D. 11 Tube

Plate resistance—55,000 ohms

Figure 15

Old Register Brings Back Early Days on Mt. Washington

THREE-QUARTERS of a century ago the little Tip-Top House, on the rocky summit of Mt. Washington, was a famous rendezvous for people from all parts of the world signed its register, frequently after the fashion of those days, recording their sentiments upon completion of an arduous journey. The fare of mine host of the Tip-Top House was plain, but ample, despite the fact that all of it had to be brought up on pack-animal, and much of it shipped to the foot of the mountain from distant cities. But when one had toiled upward from Crawford's or the Glen House, he was in the humor to appreciate substantial viands.

Apparently someone had remained at the Tip-Top House all the previous winter, for the first entry states succinctly that it was "43 below this winter." The summer was well advanced before the first guest gained, upon foot, the mountain's summit. He was a tourist from Leamington, Eng., and he was conducted by Daniel "Tommy" Crawford, the Glen House guide.

A few days later there arrived a Mrs. John Stark of New York, who further established her identity by signing herself "granddaughter of the Hon. Robert Morris and cousin of Dr. Kane." Another distinguished personage soon appeared in the "Maj.-Gen. Sandy de Lyon of the Honda and Mexican wars." A famous soldier's fortune was Major-General de Lyon, and, according to conveyances of all sorts, he had walked 90 miles from Center Harbor, through Franconia Notch, arriving in a denase fog at 12:45 p. m. "slayful night, and being repaid by a glorious sunrise."

The recorder for a party of 10, apparently English, declared upon the register that they were "present during a jolly storm, which raged until just after sunset, the glories of which amply repaid for the discomforts of the day." Another individual "walked on foot from the Glen House, not sitting once, but lying occasionally." And "Britha waits Poole, from Liverpool," noted the fact that he had walked from the Glen House to the summit in 2 1/2 hours, rather an unusual accomplishment. And on the following day a party of Yale students arrived, having walked over Mount Madison, Adams, Jefferson, and Clay to Washington, in 40 hours, 25 minutes. One of them had "carried a satchel of some considerable weight, so that he was probably very glad to get there."

A guest of July 20, 1880, was moved to the following verse, upon his arrival at the summit:

The overcast mountains! such they seemed with this poor mortal life of mine! But man may know his frailty, these hills are no more a laborer's task than these.

This one will be, when the mountains will change, when like the morning mists will fall. Man is the true conqueror! Immortal pleasure, please Him, yours for aye.

Thus the inspiration of a mountain summit.

Another who, with becoming modesty, signed himself simply, "A Bostonian," was impressed to this extent:

Tadmor's domes and halls of state In undistinguished ruins lie, And while the passing pilgrim's sigh But while the mountain's peak is high The monument of ancient art This pile unending beauty wears, Eternal in its every part.

faded ink on the yellow pages of this old guest-book appear the names of many people from many lands. The record embraces a number of years, all through the Civil War, in fact, when more visitors came from abroad than from America. Yet in those turbulent days the little Tip-Top House, standing on the wind-torn peak and fastened into the rocks by long steel bolts, did not lack its guests. A Chicago man ascended on foot, on Aug. 25, 1861, carrying with him as he noted on the register, 58 pounds of baggage, surely a tremendous feat. And then, a few days later, the first ascent of the mountain in a carriage was made. J. M. Thompson, proprietor of the Glen House, and N. H. Varney of Tamworth, N. H., drove to the summit from the Glen House, in four hours, in a buggy drawn by the famous horse Sorrel Tom. Soon afterward the first passenger coach, made the trip with nine passengers, inaugurating a service which sufficed for many years, until the building of the cog-wheel railway.

The site of the old Tip-Top House is marked today only by a pile of rocks, for the modern hotel long ago supplanted it, and a railway train brings its passengers to the very door-step. But since nature always rewards most generously those who have made the greatest effort to reach her splendors, it is altogether likely that the summit of Mt. Washington means more to the climber today just as it meant more to the tourist of 70 years ago, toiling upward hour after hour through sun and storm, than it ever can mean to the traveler who sits in a railway carriage and is drawn up in a few minutes.

M. T. G.

TUBE EXCELS SPARK SET

Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Marked improvement in the sending of wireless signals has been achieved through the development by radio engineers of the General Electric Company of a vacuum tube radio transmitter expressly designed for this sort of work. In tests which have just been completed on Lightship 195, at Staten Island, the new tube set showed superior efficiency as compared with a typical spark set of the type which has been used for a number of years by the United States Bureau of Lighthouses.

The vacuum tube transmitter, which is called the "General Electric" set, is a small, portable unit, and it is said to be the most efficient yet devised for this purpose.

The set is said to be the most efficient yet devised for this purpose, and it is said to be the most efficient yet devised for this purpose.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

There is but one issue in the present campaign to secure an adequate enforcement law in Massachusetts.

The Stakes in the Law Enforcement Fight

The citizens of Massachusetts who vote "Yes" on Referendum No. 3 are not merely putting the stamp of their disapproval upon the whisky business, as they did in the struggles for no-license, for local option and for national prohibition. The vote this year will put upon liquor the final brand of outlawry.

The wets, following their accustomed tactics, are seeking to conceal the real issue under a cloud of irrelevancies. The old wares, shopworn but still on display, are polished up until they look almost new. Thus, "constitutional liberty," "personal liberty," "disrespect for law"—these and other features constitute, as usual, the stock in trade of the wets. But behind all this window dressing the same forces are conspiring together, as of old, on behalf of alcohol. Every vote against Referendum No. 3 will add to the support of those who are making a last, desperate stand to restore the whole liquor business, from saloons to overcrowded jails.

It is significant, in this connection, that in 1922 both branches of the Massachusetts State Legislature passed an enforcement law. The vote in the House stood 134 to 68, and that in the Senate 28 to 9. The act, which was designed to bring Massachusetts in line with the other states of the Union on the subject of law enforcement, was signed by Channing H. Cox, Governor of the State.

Only the activities of the wets, however, in demanding a referendum, prevented the law from becoming operative. Since that time, thanks to the liquor interests, Massachusetts has been without adequate protection from liquor criminals. Forty-five other states in the American Union, recognizing the benefits of national prohibition backed by efficient state enforcement, have enacted laws similar to that approved by the Legislature of Massachusetts. Today only New York and Maryland stand with Massachusetts in refusing to provide effective backing for the Eighteenth Amendment.

It is given to the voters to decide, at this election, whether Massachusetts will continue to remain "outside the Union" on this issue. It is further to be decided whether or not the citizens of that State will continue to have their will in regard to national prohibition, as expressed in the prompt ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment, thwarted by a well-organized minority of individuals bent upon nothing else than the re-enthronement of liquor.

The announcement that a company at Akron, Ohio, is about to undertake on a large scale the manufacture of dirigible aircraft for commercial purposes is good news. Coincidentally with it comes the declaration of Colonel Henderson, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, that the air mail across the continent is succeeding, and will presently be extended by the establishment of collateral connections, running north and south and acting as feeders. He further expresses the opinion that the present costs of carriage by air are capable of very material reduction.

The Air a Peaceful Highway

Out of the nation-wide voyaging of the Shenandoah, and the transatlantic trip of the newly christened Los Angeles, has sprung a new interest in the dirigible balloon. Hitherto development has been along the line of the heavier-than-air machine, the airplane, kept aloft by its powerful engines, driving its planes against the resistant air. Because of their lesser individual cost, and to some extent because of their higher rate of speed, airplanes have been employed on the commercial routes, now so common in Europe, to the practical exclusion of the Zeppelin, or dirigible.

This condition will probably persist until builders of aircraft seek commercial rather than military support. It is the misfortune of the industry today that those engaged in it are practically dependent upon the Government for custom. It is a debatable question whether heavy governmental appropriations for aircraft for military or naval services does the more to encourage or to retard the industry. For such appropriations constitute a steady incentive to manufacturers to center their attention upon types of machines most serviceable for war, to the neglect of models fitted to the ends of peace.

The United States would seem to furnish the ideal conditions for the development of commercial aviation. Its people suffer from chronic wanderlust. No other people are so steadily on the go in trains, steamships and motor cars. Its distances are prodigious, giving every incentive to the effort to find more speedy means of bridging them. It abounds in great cities, closely allied in commercial interests, now separated by a night's travel which proper aerial lines would bring within two or three hours' flight of each other.

New York could be brought thus into touch with Washington and Baltimore on the south, with Philadelphia on the west, with the suburban zone, and Providence, Springfield and Boston to the north. Chicago would be within a few hours' sailing of St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Detroit and Toledo. The geographical chasm between San Francisco and Los Angeles would speedily disappear, to be followed perhaps by something of the jealousy which now impresses visitors to those energetic cities, Kansas City and Omaha, Denver and Salt Lake City, New Orleans, Galveston, Houston and Birmingham, would become neighbors.

The field is there ready for the tilling. Perhaps, in time, with the slackening of governmental demands for machines capable of scattering fire and sudden destruction upon helpless cities, the manufacturers of aircraft will turn their attention more fully to making the atmosphere, like the ocean, the highway for the argosies of peace and of brotherly intercourse.

terling fire and sudden destruction upon helpless cities, the manufacturers of aircraft will turn their attention more fully to making the atmosphere, like the ocean, the highway for the argosies of peace and of brotherly intercourse.

purely domestic concern, but the future of German democracy, is the question that confronts the voters of Germany in the elections of Dec. 7. The stakes are nothing less than the republican form of government itself. The German electorate will go to the polls, without decisive pressure from the outside and with five years of experience with the Republic behind them, to face the issue of a continuance of republicanism or a return to an autocratic and, eventually, a monarchistic form of government. No issue so serious as this has confronted the German people since the war.

It is altogether fortunate, doubtless, that this fundamental question should be made an issue just prior to Germany's final acceptance of, and compliance with, the terms of the Dawes report. The present Reichstag, elected last May, is not constituted in such a way as to insure a stable support behind those measures of international co-operation which are backed by Dr. Wilhelm Marx, the present Chancellor, and by the Democratic, Clerical and Peoples' parties, from which his Cabinet has derived its greatest strength.

The election of last May, the second in the history of the German Republic, cannot be taken as an expression of normal German opinion on the fundamental question that is now at issue. That election reflected, unmistakably, the experiences through which the nation had just passed in the inflation period, as well as a definite reaction against the French occupation of the Ruhr. As a result, the radical parties, the Communists of the extreme Left, and the Conservatives or Pan-Germans of the extreme Right, were greatly strengthened. No party having a working majority, however, Dr. Wilhelm Marx remained in office with a Cabinet drawn from the three Center parties.

Now, to insure a substantial majority for the Government, Chancellor Marx proposed a new coalition, in which both Democrats—the most stanchly republican party—and Conservatives—who are definitely anti-republican—would be represented. The Democrats, however, refused any such compromise with the party of reaction and their refusal precipitated the elections. Latest dispatches indicate how clearly the lines are being drawn on the fundamental republic or monarchy issue mentioned above. So long as there was a possibility that they might break into the Cabinet the Conservatives maintained a mild-mannered silence, even going to the extent of helping to pass certain legislative measures called for in the Dawes plan.

Now, however, having been robbed by the Democrats of all chance for Cabinet representation, the Conservatives have unsharpened their sword for the monarchy. Their election manifestoes condemn the conciliatory temper of the recent German Government, and promise to purge the country of the weaknesses that converted it, in 1918, into a republic, and, since, have led it into an acceptance of the reparations burden. The Hitler and Ludendorffs and Hergts are making a last desperate fight for the old autocracy under which they were trained. Predictions on this, as on any election, are hazardous. There has been of late a marked increase among the German people of confidence in and determination for a speedy readjustment of Europe's post-war difficulties. In this new attitude, certainly, one finds a basis for the conviction that the citizens of the Republic, at this election, will consign the reactionaries definitely into a minority position and put the stamp of disapproval upon their program. Any other outcome could only serve to hinder the forces of constructive settlement that are now in operation in Europe. There is an undeniable desire for peace and order among the vast majority of the German people. The expression of that desire on Dec. 7 will greatly strengthen German democracy and further the interests of peace. Now, certainly, is the supreme moment for Germany to determine what forces are to rule the country.

As one contemplates the figures compiled by the United States Census Bureau covering disasters on the highways of that country during the year 1923, the conviction is unavoidable that it has been proved conclusively that the users of the highways, left to their unrestrained and undirected enjoyment of a common privilege, will tend to increase, rather than diminish, the hazard to themselves and others. It is made to appear that the number of these disasters was greater by 3418 in the period reviewed than in the year preceding, the increase being due largely, if not entirely, to the larger number of cars in use.

When it is realized that, during a single year there were 22,621 fatalities due to what may reasonably be regarded as preventable disasters on the highways, it must be agreed that something more drastic than mere directory measures must be adopted to protect careless or heedless persons from the results of their own folly. In the congested districts of the cities and villages almost everywhere in the United States, traffic officers compel obedience to such rules and restrictions as it has been found possible to enforce. The difficulty does not lie here, it is beyond the jurisdiction of the watchful traffic officer that the offending automobile driver imperils his own safety as well as that of all other travelers. What means can be adopted to compel an observance of that ordinary care which would prevent those disasters which all deplore but which do few seek to avoid?

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made to appear that this expensive plaything has been unwisely or imprudently entrusted to those who do not know how to make a proper use of it. Someone has seriously proposed that it might be advisable to so roughen the highways for a distance of a mile or more on each approach to an open railroad grade crossing as to make it impossible for drivers to maintain their usual speed at such points. As logically it might be argued that the highways generally be made safe rather than so smooth as to invite immoderate speed. It is not an uncommon experience to be deprived of those things which are abused or misused.

Those who are devoting serious thought to the highway problem are convinced that with the rapid increase of the number of automobiles in use something must be done besides merely to debate the matter. A way must be found to reduce the speed of cars, either by making the roads less comfortable to travel, or by prescribing the maximum speed to which the machines may be geared. At present, in both these particulars, the trend is in an exactly opposite direction. Smoother and better roads and higher-powered cars are complicating an already complex public problem.

Perhaps much that is said in these troublesome pre-election times regarding what is declared to be the unenviable lot of the American farmer and his unequal struggle for a livelihood will hardly find an echoing response in the thoughts of the farmer's wife. She, looking back, in her memory thus serves her, to the period following that other great war, in which her sons and perhaps her husband were engaged, recalls experiences contrasted with which her existence today is almost a holiday. And that time of hardship on the farm did not end with the completion of what was called the reconstruction period. Money was scarce, the price of all produce which the women of the farms claimed as their own was low, and the cost, then as now, of nearly everything the farmer and his family were compelled to buy was high.

Then came the era which brought many improvements in out-of-door farming methods. Machinery did much of the work once done by manual labor. But these innovations were slow in revolutionizing the fixed routine in the homes. The woman whose mother had taught her the art of spinning and weaving willingly pursued these avocations, the while sewing and knitting by hand and carrying on, in season and out, the manifold duties which she had inherited and which seemed to cling to her tenaciously.

But her emancipation has been accomplished, at least in a large degree, by the newer processes which have displaced the old. The store, to a great extent, has become the larder, the wardrobe room and the bakery of the world. The farmer's wife has at last discovered this, and with the realization there has come to her a measure of relief from the drudgery that so long seemed unavoidable. But it may be that at times when she stops to count the cost of materials which she regards as in many ways inferior in quality to those which she knew so well how to prepare, she looks back with some longing on the times she can never recall. There comes to her, perhaps, and to other members of the household as well, a memory of evenings in the winters of long ago when the home was the center and circumference of family interest and ambition. It is a pleasant picture to contemplate. There is seen, in memory, the glowing fire from maple logs, the scrupulously clean lamp, the broad table with children and parents about it, some reading, some knitting, some braiding strips for rugs, with possibly, the older boy of the family popping corn under the anxious supervision of younger eyes glancing up from book or slate.

That, simply drawn, is a picture of American family life a generation ago. Great changes have come to alter it. But remembrance remains with many a boy and girl, now in homes of their own. Even to them, perhaps, its sweetness and simplicity appeal, idealizing it, halloing it, and keeping the memory green.

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The Discontented Man of Oseja

Like a stark's nest on a chimney, untidy, cheerless, in Oseja, lying on a ledge overlooking the terrible gorge of Cangas. A Frenchman told me the other day there was a "bon petit auberge" there. Also, for his judgment, below the balcony of our room was a cow byre and a pigsty and for breakfast we munched around a hunch of dry bread.

If only we could get something normal to eat. There are bitter, wild cherries up in the trees. There are green sappy walnuts and unripe apples. There are lemons. We try several houses in the village asking for fruit. The reply is always, "There is none. Don't know where you would get it. Yes, it is true there is fruit on the trees, but nobody has any to give. Cakes? No, we don't make it. All we have is onions." But the crowing cock comes when we ask for a glass of milk.

"Milk? There is none. The cows are up in the pastures. They will not come down till tonight. If you will come tomorrow at this time, I will give you a glass of milk."

Everywhere in Oseja, and about everything it is the same. We call it the village of "No, indeed." Nothing passes down the street, but a lot of puff of wind or the wings of a butterfly.

A man steps out of the inn, a tall, lanky man, the fierceness of whose face is softened by a polite desire to make his company agreeable to us. He is carrying an ox-yoke and is buckling the straps as he talks. We are very fatigued, for he is none other than the proprietor of the inn. He asks a lot of questions about ourselves. How old we are. What we are doing. Why we are doing it. He has the Spaniard's art of asking a familiar or intimate question in a distant, politely indifferent manner. One almost feels it would be a privilege to tell him the secret history of one's life.

Conversation lengthens from words into sentences, from sentences to dissertations, from dissertations to the familiarity of mutual understanding. He sits down under a walnut tree with us. Every quarter of an hour he tells us the diligence for Cangas is due any moment. The proprietor of the inn is a discontented man. He pours out his troubles to us. This is what he says:

"This is all poor soil around here and there is no

worth-while land for miles around. Every year our best young men go to South America. There, they live. Here, there is nothing. The people here are unhappy. They are searages. They are ignorant. Three-quarters of them cannot read or write. All they do is to keep the cattle up in the pastures and exist in the winter on what they have scraped together in the summer."

And he tells us the sad history of the life of these crumbling mountain peoples. He is himself, scarcely educated, and he is vehemently anti-clerical and anti-everything. He gives us a horribly realistic description of the darkness and superstition of his country, but tells it with a sort of proud of it all. He pulls the veil of beauty from the peaks and from the hillside and shows them to us naked and indifferent. He is a good talker and is the perfect type of the discontented Spaniard—contented with being discontented.

Along comes the diligence—the inevitable Ford lorry—three hours late. In we all get. With a roar we plunge down the hill and are soon tearing round corners and bends and rushing down the side of the mountain hundreds of feet to the gorge of Cangas. Such a journey I have never endured.

The discontented man shows an all-round conversation for everyone's benefit as we dash the way through the gorge. It is deep and gloomy with all the weight of the cold walls of stone bearing upon the mind. The sky reels dizzily above the gorge. Perched on the shoulder of a peak, a mere red speck to the observer below, is a little village. Its only road is a track scratched in the wall of the gorge. The bridge over the gorge is a track in a fallen tree trunk. Spanning thirty feet of torrent over a fifty-foot drop is the village's link with the civilization of the gorge of Cangas—and the gorge of Cangas is the world!

As the gorge widens and the blue benediction of the sky broadens over the ridges, the air is sweet with the fragrance of our mountain imprisonment is giving. To see low hills and feel the modest quiet of gentle country! How we long for the moderate air of the plains and for slow pastoral emotions. This mountain air is too fierce, this mountain life too crude, the freedom of these heights too fraught with solemnity, the music of the air too tremendous, too austere.

V. S. P.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Mussolini, Masonry, and Freedom

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

If the facts of discussing and analyzing a statesman and his work implied as it logically should, a comprehensive knowledge of the subject in hand, the public would be less frequently exposed to the hazard of reading glaring inaccuracies such as those contained in the article by Sir Alfred Robbins entitled, "Benito Mussolini's Attack on Masonry—Menace to Freedom," which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 13, 1924.

1. That Signor Mussolini by his ultimatum against Masonry dealt a blow at liberty in the 21st century, and that hence he goes beyond the limits of the law. This is the explicit ground of accusation.

2. That Masonry in Italy and in Europe is that noble association whose good work is known to all; hence, by stating that Signor Mussolini is just persisting in his deplorable conduct of only inflicting more harm upon a party to the Matteotti crime. This is the attack; and

3. That we will not allow that undesirable institution of the Black Shirts to be forced upon a man who sacrificed the individual freedom of his fellow citizens on the altar of imperial ambition. This constitutes the threat.

All these conclusions have the fundamental defect of being based on inaccurate premises. They are therefore erroneous. We will now consider the premises in their order, and in the light of the facts of the case.

1. The first premise is that Signor Mussolini is a man who is not a Mason. This is a fact. He is not a Mason. He is not a member of the Black Shirts. He is not a member of the Fascist Association. He is not a member of the Fascist Administration. He is not a member of the Fascist Government. He is not a member of the Fascist Party. He is not a member of the Fascist Movement. He is not a member of the Fascist Organization. He is not a member of the Fascist Union. He is not a member of the Fascist League. He is not a member of the Fascist Club. He is not a member of the Fascist Society. He is not a member of the Fascist Association. He is not a member of the Fascist Administration. He is not a member of the Fascist Government. He is not a member of the Fascist Party. He is not a member of the Fascist Movement. He is not a member of the Fascist Organization. He is not a member of the Fascist Union. He is not a member of the Fascist League. He is not a member of the Fascist Club. 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